STALY AND THE INTERNATIONALISTS. Indications that the Socialists Are Consider

ing the Pontarnia on the Scene of Their Next Attempt at Political Revolution. ZURICH, Jan. 13.-The news which reaches this place from Italy of the disturbances in Akulis and of what are called manifestations of sympathy with the "Sicilian victims," not only at different points in the Emilia and in the has been followed by an unusual activity on the part of the leading internationalists who make Switzerland their headquarters, and keep up from this country constant communieations with the more dangerous of their associates who find a safe asylum and centre of etion in England. There can be little doubt, I think, that the serious difficulties which now surround the Italian Government have led the managers of the internationalist movement to regard Italy as a more promising point of attack than either Belgium or Spain. While there was still a chance that the universal suffrage propagands might succeed in lgium, the manipulators of the social revolution confidently expected to bring on their proposa estaclysm through a revolutionary overthrow of the Belgian monarchy.

As you know, organized socialism is very strong in Holland, and if Belgium could have en set on fire the Netherlandish monarchy now held by the little Queen Wilhelmine and her mother, the Queen regent, would soon also have been in a blaze. With these two "buffer States" between, France and Germany thrown ato chaos, European affairs would indeed, so agitators argued, rapidly sweep beyond the control of Parliaments and Cabinets. Thanks to the firmness or obstinacy of Leopold IL, the executive power has held its own in Belgium; and at the present moment everything points to an increase in the military forces controlled by the Executive both at Brussels and at The

At another point toward which the attention of the internationalists has long been directed, events of late have observed their prospects. Federalism in Spain has been losing ground for some time past. The war in Morocco is reviving the spirit of the Spanish army, and Marshal Martinez del Campos, who escaped death last autumn from a dynaite bomb, is to-day undoubtedly the most influential man in Spain. At least while he lives and maintains good relations with the sensible and energetic Austrian Queen Regent of Spain, the throne of little Alphonso XIIL is as secure as any throne can be.

The state of the control of the cont entering the twenty-fourth year which has

is yet ready to pronounce a verdict I do not know. The Christian resignation with which public opinion in England has so far acquiesced in the tremendous slap in the face administered by the Hereditary Chamber on the question of home rule to the elective House of Commons would seem to indicate that the case even in England has not been going very brilliantly for the believers in the infallibility and sanctity of what are called "representative institutions!" In Italy certainly everything now goes to show that, by an overwhelming preponderance of onlightened Italian public epinton, "parliamentary government," having been tried, stands condemned, and having been weighed in the balance, has been found wanting. Will the Italian Deputies, when they meet in Montectorio on Jan. 23, accept this verdict of their country, give the support of a substantial majority to higher Crispi, and try in some way to adjust themselves and their constitutional position to the facts of the case, or will they attempt to try conclusions with the inevitable? This remains to be seen.

adjust themselves and the case, or will they position to the facts of the case, or will they attemnt to try conclusions with the inevitable? This remains to be seen.

Fortunately for Italy, and, as I think, for Europe, the pronabilities now favor the adoption by a decided majority of the Deputies of what may be called, I suppose, a sort of solf-denying ordinance. I think it is somewhere recorded in song or story of Ireland, that in a certain great crists of the evolution of Erin. The beasts committed suicide to save themselves from slaughter." Something of this sort will have to be done by the Italian Deputies if Italy is to mass successfully without a formidable social and political convuision through the straits into which she has been brought, more than by all other causes put together, by the abuses and corruption of her elective Parliamontary institutions. We still keep hearing of "foreign influence" busy in promoting the disturbances in Sicily. Many circumstances indicate, no doubt, that an active share in promoting those disturbances has been taken, not only by foreign socialists, anxious to bring about the Luropean cataclysm, by breaking down the Italian Government must in some way promote the reservation of the Holy Father to his throng in enment must in some way promote the res-oration of the Holy Father to his throne in lome. The connection of Cipriani at Mar-eilles with De Felice and the Fasci of Sicily is

changed the secretary of the existing Italian Government must in some way promote the reactoration of the Hoff Father to his throne in Rome. The connection of Cipriani at Marseilles with De Felice and the Fasci of Sielly is notorious.

The German Socialists have officially is sont notices to various Italian associations of their readiness to support within the limit of their means any attention within the limit of their means any attention of the their search of the province of the search of the province of Cantarisetta, on the other hand, sundry cathedral canons are alleged to have rung out the tocsin to rouse the people into insurescion, and the trial of the priest at Rome, Bon Urso, charged with abetting the more than the surescion, and the trial of the priest at Rome, Bon Urso, charged with abetting the more than the surescion, and the trial of the priest at Rome, Bon Urso, charged with abetting the more than the surescion, and the trial of the priest at Rome, Bon Urso, charged with abetting the more province of the construction of an Italian federal republic, designed to secure a position of temporary power and authority to the Popel This project appeared just before the outbreak in Sielly in the columns of a journal at Paris called the Paus Sociale, the policy of which appears to be to carry out the ideas of Cardinal Lavigorie, through a general reconciliation of the Papal authority with republican institutions. The scheme set forth in it contemplates the overthrow of the bouse of Savoy and the division of the Railan monarchy into fine southers for a term of the security for the contemplates the overthrow of the bouse of Savoy and the division of the Railan monarchy into fine security for the contemplates the overthrow of the security A CASE OF THE CASE

SHAPING THE BALLOON'S COURSE BY WEIGHTS AND BAROMETER.

Experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Myers-Playing Shuttlecock Between Two Thusder Clouds, Hotsting a Tog's Stern, an Improvised Parachute, and Raismaking -How Lake Bottoms Rise Into View.

Among the very few people who have re duced aerial navigation to anything like an exact science are Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Myers. who are now living on Reid avenue. Brooklyn. By a series of experiments stretching over a period of more than sixteen years they have learned to manage and guide a balloon with approximately the same accuracy that a sailor employs in guiding a ship, the only element of uncertainty being the weather. A Sun reporter called on the Myerses a few days ago to learn some of their experiences and adventures in cloudland.

He found them not at all like what one would expect of people who pass a large portion of their lives in a most perilous occupation. Mr. Myers is a slender, rather short man, about 40 years old, with black side whiskers, the face of a scholar, and a benevolent expression. Mrs. Myers, who was formerly known professionally as Carlotta, is a sweet-faced woman, with keen gray eyes, wavy brown hair, and a bright, eager manner in conversation. She looks to be about 36 years old. She does not now make accessions, having stopped in 1891; but she helps her husband in his experiments at his farm at Mohawk, N. Y. In her career she has made more than 500 ascensions. Mr. Myers has been up among the clouds fifty-five times himself, and has superintended upward of 1,200 serial excursions. For observational purposes and in pursuance of his studies in meteorology he still makes his dangerous trips, although, indeed, both he and his wife maintain that ballooning, when carefully conducted, is not a dangerous occupation. Neither of them has ever been injured, although Mrs. Myers has had some pretty narrow escapes.

To an experienced aeronaut," says Mr. Myers, "the danger is really no greater than

parachute, and the speed was greatly de-creased. I was still dropping at a dangerous MONACO'S TINY STATE.

AN EARTHLY PARADISE ON THE BLUE MEDITERRANEAN'S SHORE,

is Ruler's Court, Army, and Pageantry Like that of a Full-fielded Monarch-Charms of Scenery and Ruman Interest, Monaco, Jan. 17 .- The Arctic week at the beginning of January, following on a month of December of such surprising mildness that flowers and leaves made an untimely and unprecedented appearance, drove hundreds of Londoners to the south. Travellers experienced all the discomforts they fled from in delayed trains, snow drifts, cutting winds, and ley storms only to learn on their arrival on the shores of the Mediterranean that the cold weather had vanished in England as abruptly as it came and that the sun was shining there with almost as much brilliancy and warmth as on the Riviera.

However, those well-inspired visitors who selected Monaco instead of Nice, Hyères, or Cannes have had no cause to repent their determination, the small principality more than holding its own against the more popular and hackneyed attractions of the French seaboard localities. There is a singular charm in finding oneself in a sovereign dominion that might be held entirely in the circumference of a kodak, and to know that the ruler holding sway over it is, with the Emperor of all the Russias, the only monarch independent of the control of his people. Yet, in spite of this strange condition of affairs, which in ordinary cases would have doomed any other country to ruin and extinction. Monago flourishes and d'être of being the favored realm of poetry itself from the roke of realism that weighs so heavily on all its neighbors, and constitutes by that fact alone a unique earthly paradias for

parachute, and the speed was greatly decreased. I was still dropping at a dame or state, however.

Leoking down below, I saw not far distant a patch of spruce trees. Toward this I direct a patch of spruce trees. Toward this I direct through it and the spruce to be determined that I touched but the trees saved me, for I landed on the ground badly shaken but unhurt. I had travelled an actual distance of thirteen miles horizontaily and three miles downward, in five minutes. My fall had been slanting. That was the only time that I ever gave up hone even for a moment.

"One of my ballooms gave me a scare once," remarked Mr. Myera. But it wasn't because I was in it. It was in June of '01 when I was conducting some rain-making experiments in the travelled and the strength of the The tiny feudal State lives because in the midst of Parliamentary governments there was room for one small inviolate spot, in which the forms of the past could endure; an casis into which practical civilization had not brought its attendant claims of war, taxes, and civil debts; where its independent

ploration, and travel, and fostered modern improvements wherever they did not interfere with the relies and traditions of his race.

If Monaco is a remnant of the past, Monte Carlo is as emphatically the embodiment of the present; as such it is most frequented. appreciated, and popular; it is the centre of a feverish, unhealthy, stimulating, dangerous, but fascinating life. Who does not know its splendil terrace, the magnificent prospect, the palms, aloes oleander and pepper trees the pigeon shooting, the winter garden with its eternally blossoming flowers? Indeed, all Monte Carlo is a fair garden; all its villas are elegant, all its hotels luxurious, all the dwell ers therein wealthy and idla. Nowhere is there any reminder of the prosaic necessities of ex-istence to be met by toil and labor; the gay butterflies of pleasure have taken possession of the fairy scene and reign supreme.

At dusk when Monte Carlo is brilliantly il-uminated, and pulsates with a more active life, old Monaco across the bay sinks to its quiet slumbers, neither hearing nor heading what takes place on the opposite rock; it ac cepts or suffers its neighbor as a necessity. but gives no sign of approval or censura. Perhaps the Casino is the mainstay of the principality. Ferhaps the gambling tables replealsh the public coffers, and the visitors support its exchequer; but as the experiment has not been made to suppress this possible source of revenue, the crouplers

and the green cloth, no one can tell what offect the measure would have on the linances. And what matter after all? Fuch as it is Monaco is simply perfect; the hallown days glide away serency designiful, and when a functal tolla at rare intervals, or the tinkling bell tells of the viatious being carried to a deathbod, one is rudely startled as if it were impressible for death or suffering to touch with their sembra wings a scene so fair, a peace so profound, a population so happy, a land so blesset.

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NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The plan proposed by a London engineer for storing heat is believed to possess decided advantages over others which have been brought forward, the main feature being the use of boilers and engines, to produce heat during the day in specially constructed reservoirs. As the water in the botlers is raised to 250 pounds pressure it is conducted to cylindrical reserroirs, resembling English horizontal bollers and stored there for use when wanted in this way, it is said, a comparatively small boiler plant can be used for heating the water to 250 pounds pressure all through the twenty-four hours of the day, and the stored water may be drawn on at any time, according to the extent of demandthe steam engines to be worked by the steam generated by the release of pressure from this water, the valves to be arranged in such a manner that the steam shall work at 130 pounds pressure. In favor of this system, the statement is made that a reservoir eight feet in diameter and thirty feet long, containing some 84,000 pounds of heated water at 250 pounds pressure will supply 5,250 pounds of steam at 130 pounds pressure.

To ascertain in a definite manner the degree of magnetization of steel rails, M. Vinat has made experiments on a portion of the line of the Compagnie du Midi between Bordeaux and Cette, the left-hand track serving for the trains coming from the latter place, while on the right-hand track the trains run in the opposite direction. From this account it seems that, on the experimental section chosen, the rails were laid in a direction perpendicular to the magnetic meridian, that is, from west to east, and it was found that when a pocket compass was placed on a joint of one of the lines of rails of the left-hand track the needle pointed exactly in the direction of the lines of rails, the north pole being turned toward the town of Cette. With the same compass similarly placed on the right-hand track the needle the rails, but the north pole was this time turned toward Bordeaux. The distances between the rail ends varied from about one-tenth to one-half of an inch, producing a very perceptible shock on the passage of trains, due to the respective depressions and elevations of to the respective depressions and elevations of the ends of the rails and their influence on the car wheels, and these shocks, it was concluded, developed a south polarity in those rail ends in which the concussion took place. These are the most definite results yet noted in this field of experiment.

An account is given in the technical paper of a practical process for soldering glass or porcelain to metals. The portion of the glass tube, or object to be soldered, is first covered with a thin layer of platinum, this deposit being obtained by brushing over the slightly heated glass a very neutral chloride of platinum mixed with essential oil of chamomile; the latter is slowly evaporated, and when the white and odoriferous vapors cease to be given off the temperature is raised to a red heat. The platinum is then reduced, and covers the tube with a layer of bright metal. Placing the metallized tube in a bath of sulphate of copper, and the connecting sulphate of copper, and the connecting tube to the negative role of a battery of suitable energy, there is deposited on the platinum a ring of copper, which will be malleable and very adhesive if the operation has been properly performed. In this state the glass tube topped with coppor can be treated like a metallic tube and soldered to iron, copper, brenze, platinum, or any other metal that can be united with the solder.

The opinion is expressed by H. B. Gale, a recognized authority in such matters, that the most desirable method of preventing smoke. and one which also allows the most economical combustion of bituminous coal, is that of utilizing a part of the heat of the fixed carbon so convert the volatile matter into gas, and then burning the gas so as to impart its heat to the boiler. The conversion of the combustible part of the coal into gas is accomplished in what is called a gas producer, consisting simply of a furnace with a fire bed several feet in depth, into which air is forced at the bottom by means of a steam jet. The quantity of air is not sufficient for complete combustion of the deep bed of fuel, but the volatile matter of the coal distils off at the top, while the coke, which gradually works down, burns at the bottom—the gas which passes off may then be conducted under an ordinary boiler, and burned by mixture with additional air in a special firebrick chamber. Among the advan special freezing chamber. Among the advantages of employing a gas flame is that, by properly adjusting the air supply by valves or dampers, smoke may be entirely prevented and the most perfect combustion maintained; the absence of soot also keeps the bolier surface always clean and effective, and by the proper adjustment of the valves the quantity of coal used may be reduced to a minimum.

An interesting metallurgical achievement has been lately recorded at the Hallam tin works, near Swansea. Wales, fa metal sheet of the finest appearance and most marvellous thinness ever yet produced. The details show that the iron from which the sheet was rolled was made on the premises. worked in a finery with charcoal and the usual blast, afterward taken to the hammer to be formed into a regular flat bottom, from thence conveyed to the halling furnace, and, when sufficiently heated, tuken up to the rolls, lengthened, and cut by shears into proper lengths, piled up, and canaferred to the balling furning again when heated it was passed through tack again into the balling furgace, at a duly brought to the proper pitch, taken to the rolls and made into a thorough good bar. On being taken now to the tin mills and rolled until it became thinner than twenty-three grains, and afterward passed through the sold rolls, to give it the accessary polish, it stands

on record as the thinnest sheet of iron ever rolled; that is, the data show a sheet of ten by five and one-half inches, or fifty-five inches surface, and weight but twenty grains, which, being brought to the standard of eight by five and one-half inches, or forty-four surface inch-es, is but sixteen grains, or thirty per cent, less than any previous, and requiring at least 4,800 to make one inch in thickness.

Important advantages are claimed for the rock emery millstones—the hardest of all stones except the diamond—that are now be the pulverization, cheaply, of many hard sub-stances that have heretofore been reduced only at much expense of wear and tear, and by slow and tedious processes. Rock emery millstones possess the advantage, it is asserted, of reducing at once the hardest rocks, as well as softer substances, grinding all to any degree of fineness; heat does emery no harm, and one of the remarkable properties mentioned of these stones is their ability to run cool; they also form the most rapid grinder known, besides being as much more durable than other millistones, as they exceed them in hardness, and the face of an emery millistone is never dressed. Again, they are made to take the place of all other millistones without any changes in the mill, and it is stated that, wherever other stones are used, millistones of this discription will do better work, at less cost, and last much longer. as well as softer substances, grinding all

A glowing account is given in the official report of the British Consul at Pensacols, Fis., of the industrial value possessed by the long leaf pine found in that region it being su-perior to all the other species of pitch pine in strength and durability—in tensile strengt approaching and perhaps surpassing that of cast iron; in cross-bearing strength it rivals the oak, requiring, it is stated, 10,000 pounds pressure per square inch to break it and in stiffness showing a superiority of from 50 to 100 per cent over oak. The wood is remarked upon as being much used for the construction of heavy work in shipbuilding, the inside and outside planking of vessels taking the deals and planks of the best quality; for housebuilding it is very largely used in the region of Pensacola, and in the construction of railroads, viaduets, and construction of reinades, viaduets, and tresties the material is foremost; the finer grades and the "curly" varieties are admira-bly adapted for indoor work in stores and resi-dences, and for the manufacture of furniture.

Reports are published of a series of observations made on fire-box steel; some specimens had been in service as long as eighteen years, others had failed, by cracking, in less than six months' service. The sample pieces were cut out to a size of seven by three inches, and punched on the sides so that the fractured punched on the sides so that the fractured surface was one and a half inches long. These pieces were then broken by bending alternately forward and backward to an angle of about thirty-three degrees from the plane of the piece. In a number of cases the sample was nicked slightly, and these seemed to produce a fracture that gave a better idea of the characteristics of the steel than those not nicked, and the more frequent bending of the samples not nicked so affected the appearance of the fracture that little could be determined therefrom. The same trouble is experienced in observing the fracture of a piece subjected to a tensile test on the machine; in such pieces no idea can be formed of the character of the crystallization, and but a slight idea of the tendancy to lamination. In the bending test, if the samples are nicked, a very clear idea of the crystallization is attained, and frequently of the amount of lamination.

### What is Eczema?

It is an agony of agonles.

A torture of tortures.

It is an itching and burning of the skin almost beyond endurance.

It is thousands of pin-headed vesicles filled with an acrid fluid, ever forming, ever bursting, ever flowing upon the raw excoriated skin.

No part of the human skin is exempt.

It tortures, disfigures and humilfates more than all other skin diseases combined.

Tender babies are among its most numerous victims.

They are often born with it.

Sleep and rest are out of the question.

Most remedies and the best physicians generally fail, even to relieve. If CUTICURA did no more than cure Eczema, it would be entitled to

the gratitude of mankind. It not only cures but

A single application is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy

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